

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, May 11, 1998

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 11, 1998.

I hereby designate the Honorable DAN MILLER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Reverend Douglas Tanner, Faith and Politics Institute, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer.

Let us pray:

Almighty God, who created, sustains, and redeems us, we come before You today thinking we have seen enough rain for a while. We are quite ready for the warm, clear days we have come to expect in the Nation's Capital in May, with the sun shining on bright flowers and fresh foliage. Yet, that which we have learned to expect and that for which we ever more deeply yearn is not yet here. We must learn to live with the rain and we must wait.

Teach us, we pray, to recognize the parallels to other areas of our lives and our life as a nation. Help us to see that which we can have now, that for which we must wait, and that which we could be doing in the meantime, especially where spiritual values intersect with public life.

At the same time, remind us, in the words of Dr. King, that while the moral arc of the universe may be long, it bends toward justice, and rainy days will yield to brighter ones. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BENTSEN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 414. An act to amend the Shipping Act of 1984 to encourage competition in international shipping and growth of United States exports, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 265. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the East Front of the Capitol Grounds for performances sponsored by the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 276d-276g of title 22, United States Code, as amended, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints the following Senators as members of the Senate Delegation to the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group during the Second Session of the One Hundred Fifth Congress, to be held in Nantucket, Massachusetts, May 14-18, 1998:

the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY); and

the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS).

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 100-696, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints the following Senators as members of the United States Capitol Preservation Commission:

the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON); and

the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT).

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
Washington, DC, May 11, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I

have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on May 8, 1998 at 2:08 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits proposed legislation entitled the "Class-Size Reduction and Teacher Quality Act of 1998."

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk.

CLASS-SIZE REDUCTION AND TEACHER QUALITY ACT OF 1998—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-249)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit today for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Class-Size Reduction and Teacher Quality Act of 1998." This legislative proposal would help States and local school districts recruit, train, and hire 100,000 additional well-prepared teachers in order to reduce the average class size to 18 in grades 1 through 3 in our Nation's public schools. It is an essential part of our overall effort to strengthen public schools throughout the Nation.

As schools across the Nation struggle to accommodate a surge in enrollments, educators and parents have become increasingly concerned about the impact of class size on teaching and learning, particularly in the critically important early grades, where students learn reading and other basic skills. This concern is justified: rigorous research confirms what parents and teachers have long believed—that students in smaller classes, especially in the early grades, make greater educational gains and maintain those gains over time. These gains occur because teachers in small classes can provide students with more individualized attention, spend more time on instruction and less time on discipline, and cover more material effectively. Moreover, the benefits of smaller classes are greatest for poor, minority, and inner-city children, the children who often face the greatest challenges in meeting high educational standards.

Smaller classes will have the greatest impact on student learning if the new teachers brought into the classroom are well qualified to teach reading and to take advantage of smaller

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

learning environments. For this reason, my proposal emphasizes not just class-size reduction but also professional development for educators, and it will give school districts adequate time to recruit and train staff while phasing in smaller classes. Furthermore, all new teachers hired under the program would be required to pass a State teacher competency test and would also have to be certified to teach or be making satisfactory progress toward full certification.

We can help all of our students learn to read independently and well by the third grade, get a solid foundation in basic skills, and reach high educational standards if we start them off with small classes and well-prepared teachers in the early grades.

Under my proposal, the Department of Education would provide \$20.8 billion in mandatory appropriations over a 10-year period (beginning with \$1.1 billion in fiscal year 1999) to States. The States would then distribute the funds to local school districts based on their relative class sizes in grades 1 through 3, as well as on their ability and effort to finance class-size reductions with their own resources. The bill would provide States with considerable flexibility in distributing these funds, while ensuring that the most needy school districts receive a fair share.

Moreover, because my proposal would actually appropriate the funds needed to carry out the program, States and local communities could count on these funds without the need for separate congressional appropriations each year. This proposal is fully paid for within my Fiscal Year 1999 Budget, and therefore would not reduce the budget surplus.

School districts would use these funds to reduce class sizes in grades 1 through 3. Just as importantly, these funds would also be available for a variety of activities to ensure that students in the early grades receive sound and effective instruction, such as making sure that teachers know how to teach reading and other subjects effectively in small classes.

This proposal includes strong accountability for results. Participating school districts would produce "report cards" documenting reductions in class sizes and the achievement of their students in reading, based on rigorous assessments. Schools whose students fail to make gains in reading would be required to undertake corrective actions. In addition, the Department of Education would undertake a comprehensive national evaluation of this program and its impact on reading achievement and teaching.

I urge the Congress to take prompt and favorable action on this proposal. Its enactment would help school districts reduce class sizes in the early grades and improve instruction and achievement in reading, issues that are

of major importance to parents and to the Nation.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 8, 1998.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

IN RECOGNITION OF CLYDE DREXLER ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE HOUSTON ROCKETS AND THE NBA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in proud recognition of a great athlete and legend in the City of Houston, Clyde Drexler, on the occasion of his retirement from the Houston Rockets and the National Basketball Association.

Clyde "the Glide" Drexler had an impressive 15-year career in the NBA, but many people in Houston remember him first from his days with the University of Houston Cougars in the early 1980s. Under the leadership of head coach Guy V. Lewis, Drexler and his future NBA teammate, Hakeem Olajuwon, took the Cougars to the NCAA's Final Four in 1982, with Clyde averaging 15.2 points and 10.5 rebounds per game.

In 1983, Drexler earned first-team All-America honors after leading the Cougars to their second straight NCAA Final Four in the first national championship game. The Cougars, known as Phi Slamma Jamma, ended the year 31-3 and won their first Southwest Conference regular season championship with a perfect 16-0 record, and were ranked atop the national polls. Drexler is the only Cougar to amass more than 1,000 points, 900 rebounds, 300 assists, and 250 steals in a career. His 268 career steals remain as a UH record.

A first round selection of the Portland Trail Blazers in 1983, Drexler led the team to two NBA finals and made the playoffs in each of his 15 seasons. A member of the original Olympic Dream Team, Drexler won a gold medal in Barcelona in 1992.

Clyde was reunited with Olajuwon when he was traded to the Rockets on February 14, 1995, and helped lead the Rockets to their second straight NBA championship. Drexler was named one of the NBA's 50 all-time greatest players in 1997 and made five all-NBA teams.

Drexler, Oscar Robertson, and John Havlicek are the only players in league history to post more than 20,100 points, 6,000 rebounds, and 6,000 assists. His 2,963 clear playoff points put him at number 15 on the all-time playoff scor-

ing list. He also grabbed the 1,000th playoff rebound of his career on this past Sunday, when he finished his career in the NBA.

On May 18, 1998, Drexler announced his retirement plans as he accepted the job as the head coach for the men's basketball program at the University of Houston. While the Rockets' season ended on a disappointing note, I'm sure the City of Houston is extraordinarily proud of the career of one of their own, Clyde Drexler. As the next chapter of his career begins, what better place to share his talent, heart, and determination than with the Cougars and the City of Houston.

I know that I join with all sports fans in the City of Houston in looking forward to many more years of basketball excitement from Clyde Drexler, and wish him all the best in his new endeavor.

THE FREEDOM FROM RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to spend a moment talking about the Freedom from Religious Persecution Act, H.R. 2431, which will be on the floor for debate at the end of this week. The bill is bipartisan, it has over 131 cosponsors, and it was reported out of the Committee on International Relations by a vote of 31 for, only 5 against.

Why is this legislation needed?

In the past decade, the Government of Sudan has killed or allowed to starve over 1 million of its own people. Starvation is that government's weapon of choice, liberally spiced with high-altitude bombing and mass murder, and even selling Sudanese boys and girls as slaves.

In China, as we all know, Catholic priests and bishops are imprisoned, some for decades, simply for practicing their faith. Protestant pastors are thrown in jail just for holding house church services. Muslims suffer persecution, as do Buddhist monks and nuns.

My office adopted Bishop Zeng Jingmu. Sunday's Washington Post reported that the Bishop was released 6 months early by the Chinese Government in anticipation of President Clinton's June visit. Bishop Zeng is currently out of prison, yet remains not completely free, but under house arrest, and is allowed to see no one but his close relatives. Still, the fact that he is out of prison is a good development, and a sign that pressure on repressive governments works.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is supported by a large number of broad-based groups in the Nation. It is supported by the National Association of Evangelicals, by the U.S. Catholic

Bishops Conference, by the Family Research Council, by the Anti-Defamation League, by the Southern Baptist Convention Ethics and Religious Liberty Commission, by the International Campaign for Tibet, by the National Jewish Coalition, by the Christian Coalition, by the Religious Action Center for Reform Judaism, by Empower America, by Prison Fellowship Ministries, by the Union of Orthodox Congregations of America, by Concerned Women of America, by Campus Crusade for Christ, by the Seventh Day Adventist Church, by the Christian Legal Society, by the Catholic Alliance, by the Ethics and Public Policy Center, by the National Religious Broadcasters, by B'nai B'rith, by the American Family Association, by the Salvation Army. So we can see this has broad-based support.

On Thursday the House will take up the bill, and this bill will set up a system to monitor religious persecution around the world; and when egregious acts are found, limited sanctions will be imposed unless waived by the President. Again, under this legislation, the President has total, complete ability to waive everything and anything in the bill.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, when this bill becomes law, America will reaffirm again, as it has so many times in the past, for all the world that we still honor those ringing words in the Declaration of Independence, authored by Thomas Jefferson, where he said, We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men and women are created equal, endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

When this bill passes, in small villages in southern Sudan, people with their little crystal radio sets, people in villages in China with their crystal sets, when they hear that the United States Congress, the people's House, the House of Representatives, has voted for this legislation, it will send a message to the people who are being persecuted around the world that this Congress and this country stands with them.

TRIBUTE TO JIM ANDERSON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentlewoman from Idaho (Mrs. CHENOWETH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I lost a very good friend a little while ago, in a very, very tragic accident. Jim Anderson was a man that I have known for about 25 years. He was a good man, a good father to his two children, a good husband, a good steward of the land, and a heck of a horseman.

It was my honor to have known Jim Anderson, to be his friend, and it is my honor to tell you a little bit about Jim Anderson today. Jim Anderson was a rancher. It wasn't only what he did as a rancher, but it was who he was.

He was killed in a tragic accident on his ranch on the border of Malheur County in Oregon and Owyhee County in Idaho, in the southwestern edge of my congressional district in Idaho. Jim's grazing allotment was far, far out in the Owyhee Desert, in a wide-open, sweeping land of grasses, of sagebrush, a few hardy juniper trees, a whole lot of rattlesnakes, but a land that cut deeply into the Owyhee River Canyon. It is a rugged, beautiful, brutal country far, far from the nearest cities.

The grassland, the hills, valleys, creeks, are heartbreakingly beautiful. The Owyhee River Canyon is one of the most magnificent wonders of my district and of this Nation. It carves through this beautiful high desert for hundreds of miles, cutting a deep, straight-walled gorge into the desert. The Owyhee can appear benign to the casual observer, but it can suddenly change from a meandering stream to a raging torrent, and from a foot deep to a bottomless pit.

□ 1415

Jim loved this country with his whole heart. It was in his blood. It was where he was born and raised, and where he had lived his entire life. It was where he wanted to raise his two sons, Patrick and Jeff.

Jim was riding the Owyhee River alone 3 weeks ago, gathering his cattle and pushing them onto spring range when the accident occurred. While crossing the river and pushing a small group of cattle ahead of him, Jim's horse stumbled and fell, crushing him underneath it, under the water. The horse struggled back to its feet, waded to a nearby island, and turned back to wait for his master. The cows wandered on. Jim's dog waited near the horse, but their master did not emerge from the river.

The horse and the dog were still waiting there on the island a day later when family and friends came in search of the missing man. When they saw the dog and the horse, they knew what happened to Jim. They knew from that rugged country and the ways of that rugged country that you always believe the animals. Five days later, divers found Jim Anderson's body miles downstream in the river, drowned. Even though Jim was raised there beside the river and was a heck of a horseman, he never learned how to swim. I just pray that he did not die in pain. But he did die alone, far, far from the family he loved, from his friends and from any help. I pray that he died without knowing what happened.

Jim's death was very tragic and incomparably lonely and saddening to his

family and friends and every one of us who knew him. Yet every one of the people who knew Jim had a tremendous respect for the man that he was, the life that he led and the way he died.

You see, Jim died doing what he loved. He loved his family but he also loved his work, and he loved the land that he worked. He always knew that if we are good to the land, the land will be good back to us. Many people do not understand this today, when we do not live on the land and when we try to live our lives as comfortably as possible and eliminate every danger, inconvenience and hardship; but inconvenience and hardship and danger was Jim's way of life.

That morning, like every morning, Jim had gotten up before the sun and he went outside into the cold morning and saddled up his horse, called his dog and loaded his animals into the truck for a long, bumpy rough drive out into his grazing allotment. Jim unloaded his horse at dawn and began a wide sweep of his range alone, through some of the most beautiful, most brutal and unforgiving country on God's earth. Physically the work is very hard, demanding, tiring and rough, but that was the life that Jim Anderson wanted and he accepted this hard work with it and did not complain. He was college educated and had a high intelligence.

Jim could have been anything he wanted to be, a teacher, a physician, a stockbroker, a lawyer. He certainly could have been a Congressman. But he chose the way of life of a rancher.

Jim never stopped learning nor did he stop teaching others around him. He read the Wall Street Journal every single day, and other magazines such as National Review and Forbes magazine every day. They shared their places with other magazines like Range, even like TV Guide.

At Jim's funeral, one of Jim's college roommates mentioned total surprise the day that he went out to Jim's cow camp and found a one day old copy of the Wall Street Journal on the cow camp table, many, many, many miles from town.

Jim was always ready to launch into a debate on any number of issues, armed with facts and figures; whether it was corn futures, public land policy, politics, you name it, he was well read on it. Jim embraced his life as a rancher. He accepted the risk, too. He knew anything could happen when riding alone so far from people and so far from help. But it was part of his job; it was part of his way of life.

Jim embraced that risk, that work and that way of life totally. It was what made him who he was and made him a part of our very proud western heritage. The family, the friends, the acquaintances, neighbors and strangers who turned out to aid in the search and to comfort the family after the body

was found and to support and help the family through their tough times without Jim's presence are another part of our proud western heritage.

I mentioned the efforts of a search party, as well I should. Five days the community searched for Jim. They knew what happened to him because, like I said, the animals never lie. The animals would not leave the river where they lost their master. But hour after hour, day after day, volunteer searchers traveled on foot, on horse, by four-wheel drive, by ATV, by airplane, by helicopter and back and forth over the Owyhee River canyons, literally searching every crack, every crevice, every ravine, behind every bush, rock, and stump looking for Jim. It was a monumental job but they were tireless.

No government agency or professional search and rescue team could have done the job those friends and neighbors did, searching for Jim. No one else knows the land like they do, and no one else cares like they do. When they found him, though, no one went home. They gathered Jim's cattle. They moved them to where they needed to go. They cared for the family and the area cattlemen made plans to help Jim's family get through the rest of the year. With Jim gone, the community picked up his work and is going to take care of his family, not through charity but through respect for the man he was and because it is the right thing to do. It is the way things are done out there. It really is the American way. It is what makes a community. It is what makes our country great, people like Jim Anderson and the people in the Jordan Valley community that drew together to help this family through their very hard time.

Jim Anderson was a fiercely independent man. His widow and his children will tell you that, and those of us who were his friends will tell you that. Yet, they will also tell you that Jim was a man who worked with his neighbors and helped them out in times of need, too. I first met Jim Anderson in a circumstance when he and his friends and neighbors had pulled together to work on something that they believed in. I owned a natural resource consulting business in Boise, Idaho when Jim Anderson and the Owyhee cattlemen came to me for help in working out a better relationship with the Bureau of Land Management. That was way back in 1979.

We are still working to accomplish that same thing today, a better relationship with the Bureau of Land Management. The BLM manages 74 percent of Owyhee County and 73 percent of Malheur County and has tremendous influence over the lives and the livelihoods of the ranchers in that area. For years the relationship has been declining with the BLM, and Jim Anderson and others were looking for a better way. For the last 25 years I have been

working with Jim and the cattlemen in my district to try to help them find a better way. Today, as a Member of Congress, we are still working on finding a better way. I will not stop now.

But always, through all these years, in the battles and the discussions, I have seen the same thing that I saw with the events around Jim's death. I saw people of integrity and people who care really draw together to help each other through a rough time. They care about their families, their neighbors, and they love the land on which they make a living. They have rough, tough jobs, dangerous jobs, but these jobs are not just a way of making a living for them. They are a chosen way of life. In past years their livelihood and their way of life has been threatened. With Jim Anderson and the ranchers in my district, we have fought to protect this unique western heritage and the communities that have developed in the West. These communities still exist and remain strong through the kind of personal integrity, dependability, honor and respect for themselves and their neighbors that we see continue to work for those of us who live in the West.

I said Jim Anderson grew up on a ranch. Indeed he was a fourth-generation rancher. Many of the families who have lived down there have carved their ranches out of the wilderness when Owyhee County was first settled. They brought in long horned cattle from Texas to start their herds and began a long process of improving their range and building homes in some of the most rugged, hostile yet beautiful, country in the world.

You might have heard of the grazing rights these cattlemen have developed. Yes, over time they filed claims on water and they homesteaded lands under various homestead acts, and they proved up on the homesteads and they settled down to raise their families.

I am sure my colleagues have heard of the range wars of the late 1800s and the early 1900s. These range wars raged in my district, and people like Jim Anderson could tell you stories about the challenges their ancestors faced during these times from increasing settlement but, even more, from transient stockmen. The range was open in those days, unfenced and unrestricted. Homestead laws were designed for the East where 160 acres would support a family.

In the arid West, the rugged West, these small parcels were totally inadequate. By looking at a property map, it is readily apparent that the ranchers filed on the best and most valuable lands, those that there were out there in these arid lands, the land with water. Private land winds up and down the creeks and is located on springs or water holes across the landscapes. By homesteading on the creek bottoms where ranchers raised hay for the win-

ter and by owning the water, ranchers were able to graze the open range in their vicinity.

Their goal was to consolidate the range into a workable ranch with the private land and the open grazing land inextricably interlinking elements of the ranch. But other transient cattlemen and transient sheepmen routinely trailed herds back and forth across the land, overgrazing and then moving on, devastating the land. They owned no private land, had no stake in the health of the land, but they simply ravaged the land and then they moved on. The Andersons and many of the old families I mentioned attempted to protect the range they had settled and to keep it in good condition for continued use. They wanted to pass it on to their children in better condition than they got it.

They fought to protect and guard the range and the integrity of the ranch under the provisions of prior beneficial use. But they had no legal basis to exclude others from overgrazing. Well, what resulted was a period of terrible destruction to the land. Transient stockmen ruined the range and prior settled stockmen had no ability to protect their range and no incentive to improve the range or ability to exclude over grazers.

As Members may know, it was cattlemen like Jim Anderson's family who fought for an end to this destructive, degenerating system. It was cattlemen who lobbied for and passed the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.

The Taylor Grazing Act did four very, very important things. Number one, it eliminated the transient stockmen. Number two, it created grazing allotments out of undesignated lands. Number three, it tied that grazing allotment to a rancher's nearby private property. And, number four, it recognized and guaranteed ranchers prior existing use right to this land in perpetuity. The grazing allotment became appurtenant to the rancher's private land. The grazing allotment was recognized by courts and by banks, by local taxing districts and, yes, by the Internal Revenue Service. Indeed today the value of the grazing allotment is commonly a majority of the value of the ranch.

□ 1430

Grazing allotments are taxed and used as collateral for bank loans. But besides tying private property and the grazing allotment together in one inextricable ecological and economic unit, the Taylor Grazing Act also gave ranchers the ability and the incentive to improve the range.

And ranchers responded with their hearts and their souls and their hard work. The results were absolutely astounding. With the legal ability to exclude the transient stockman and the right to use the land and improve the

land, the entire dynamics of the Western livestock industry's grazing changed.

Today, Mr. Speaker, today I can say that we have one of the Nation's finest California big horn wild sheep populations in that very area, well taken care of by not only our Idaho Fish and Game, but also by our ranchers. That population has grown and proliferated so much that we are now able to take some of those wild sheep out and plant them in other States. It is because of the ranchers and the cooperation that we are seeing results such as that.

Ranchers began fencing to hold their cows in different pastures and to divide their range to facilitate proper grazing allotments and rotation. They began developing springs and water holes away from the creeks, to draw the cattle off the riparian areas and spread them across the range to protect those riparian areas and to spread the grazing more evenly. They began improving roads and building ponds, clearing brush, eradicating weeds and improving the land. Very, very hard work.

Jim Anderson, his family and the families that I have mentioned began working to improve their land and perfect their grazing operations. They have been working on it literally for generations, and the results have been incredible.

Think about it. The cumulative knowledge of generations was contained in Jim Anderson's mind. The knowledge of animals, the knowledge of weather, the knowledge of plants, the knowledge of wildlife and of proper stewardship of that land. All this knowledge was resident in Jim Anderson's mind and in his every action. It was this knowledge that he was passing on to his children as it had been passed on to him.

But what kind of life has Jim Anderson passed on to his two young sons? We fought shoulder to shoulder for 25 years to make it a better life and to guarantee them the best opportunities possible. But what have these fine two boys actually inherited?

A legacy of burgeoning bureaucracy, of strife and conflict in management of public lands, of science with a political agenda, and a legacy of continued restrictions and limitations on the way of life that their family has cherished for generations, a way of life that is pictured in movies, in songs, in dress, in poetry, in novels. But it is being regulated out of our existence in America.

I feel for those boys. Their father and their ancestors left them a proud and wonderful legacy, a rich and strong heritage. Our government, on the other hand, has left them a bitter draught, a sad and heartbreaking regulatory stew, and a lifetime of struggle and strife to just continue the family tradition and maintain their way of life.

Unlike the thousands of youngsters before them, I hope that they are not

driven from this land in desperation, hoping to be able to pursue a reasonable living somewhere else without continual government intrusion.

The day Jim was out before dawn to gather his cattle along the Owyhee River, the BLM land managers who manage this area were still in bed. Federal land managers are not members of Jim's community, although they would be welcome and, from time to time, some of them do make themselves part of the community and, indeed, they are personally welcomed.

Most of the managers, though, who manage and make the decisions that affect them live in Washington, D.C. They do not live out there on the ranch and they rarely work out there. Long, regular spells of pushing paper in the office are only occasionally punctuated with short and infrequent visits to the actual land that they manage.

Like in old Ireland, ranchers very rarely see their Federal landlords, except carrying bad news or bringing new regulations or restrictions. It is very little wonder that Jim Anderson and the community of Owyhee ranchers feel a great deal of frustration and are calling for better, more responsive land management. They are also calling for more range monitoring, yes, more scientific range monitoring.

Some allotments in Owyhee County are 8 hours of steady driving from the nearest BLM office. Some are 4 hours driving. But no allotment in Owyhee County is nearer than 1 hour of steady driving, about 50 highway miles from the nearest BLM office.

Today, we rarely see the BLM land managers out there on the ground with the cattlemen, yet Jim Anderson knew and I knew that critical, important decisions that affect our ranchers' livelihoods and their children's futures are being made every day by these government land managers. These decisions are often based on faulty information, poor science or science with a political agenda, and are heavily influenced by the litigation and pressure of urban environmental groups who have limited, if any, knowledge or understanding of the dynamics of the Western range.

Our ranchers today are struggling for a small say in the management of the land they have lived on, the land they have loved for generations. And what they are calling for is better land management through science and on-the-ground range monitoring. They are asking for decisions made on the basis of what the range will actually support, and the cattle stocking levels based on clear scientific standards. But that is not what they are getting, and they and the land deserve far better.

Mr. Speaker, I want my colleagues to know that even here in Washington, D.C., I always carry with me the memories of people like Jim Anderson. I am sure my colleagues know what I am talking about. Their faces and their

histories and their families and their struggles are always on my mind. I know the names of their children, they have told me their dreams, and they have shared their frustrations with me.

Today I wanted to share it with my colleagues. I wanted my colleagues to know about a person in my district, a man with hopes and dreams, a man we could have helped to have a better life and to give his children a better future, a person who we have needed to consider in our debates and in our discussions for America's future.

But Jim Anderson is now gone and I ask that my colleagues remember, like I do, who he was and what were his hopes and his dreams; remember his children, that we might treat them with greater respect and more thoughtfully in the future.

Today, all I can say is, goodbye, my friend. We will keep working.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BENTSEN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BENTSEN, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. WOLF) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BOB SCHAFER of Colorado, for 5 minutes, May 12.

Mr. HERGER, for 5 minutes, May 12.

Mr. FOX, for 5 minutes, May 13.

Mr. WOLF, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, May 12.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BENTSEN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. KIND.

Mr. WAXMAN.

Mr. KUCINICH.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. WOLF) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. PORTMAN.

Mr. NEY.

Mr. BOB SCHAFER of Colorado.

Mr. DOOLITTLE.

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. CHENOWETH) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SHERMAN.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 39 minutes

p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 12, 1998, at 12:30 p.m., for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

9035. A letter from the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pyrproxyfen; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300651; FRL-5788-2] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received May 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9036. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Bentazon; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300646; FRL-5787-4] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received May 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9037. A letter from the Administrator, Food Safety and Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Elimination of Prior Approval Requirements for Establishment Drawings and Specifications, Equipment, and Certain Partial Quality Control Programs [Docket No. 95-032F] (RIN: 0583-AB93) received April 27, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9038. A letter from the Mayor, District of Columbia, transmitting the District of Columbia Government's report on Anti-Deficiency Act violations for fiscal year 1997 covering the period October 1, 1996 through September 30, 1997, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351; to the Committee on Appropriations.

9039. A letter from the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Navy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Department of the Navy Acquisition Regulations; Shipbuilding Capability Preservation Agreements [48 CFR Part 5231] received April 27, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on National Security.

9040. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Reserve Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting a plan to ensure that, on and after September 30, 2007, all military technician positions are held only by dual status military technicians, pursuant to Public Law 105-85; to the Committee on National Security.

9041. A letter from the Administrator, Panama Canal Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize expenditures for fiscal year 1999 for the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on National Security.

9042. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting notification that the Secretary has approved the retirement of General George K. Muellner, United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on National Security.

9043. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's semiannual report on the activities and efforts relating to utilization of the private sector, pursuant to 12 U.S.C.

1827; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

9044. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Investment and Deposit Activities; Corporate Credit Unions [12 CFR Parts 703 and 704] received May 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

9045. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the results of the third annual "Comprehensive Needs Assessments"; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

9046. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the fiscal year 1996 annual report on occupational safety and health, prepared by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 671(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

9047. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Standards for Roof Bolts in Metal and Nonmetal Mines and Underground Coal Mines (RIN: 1219-AB00) received April 28, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

9048. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Respiratory Protection; Correction [Docket No. H-049] (RIN: 1218-AA05) received April 28, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

9049. A letter from the Administrator, Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting the Energy Information Administration's "International Energy Outlook 1998," pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 790f(a)(2); to the Committee on Commerce.

9050. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the Department's Annual Report for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, covering calendar year 1997, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6245(a); to the Committee on Commerce.

9051. A letter from the Director, Office of Rulemaking Coordination, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Property Management Regulations (RIN: 1991-AA28) received April 27, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9052. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval of Section 112(1) Authority for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities; State of California; South Coast Air Quality Management District [FRL-6001-3] received May 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9053. A letter from the Acting Inspector General, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the annual report to Congress summarizing the Office of Inspector General's work in the Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund program for fiscal 1997, pursuant to Public Law 99-499, section 120(e)(5) (100 Stat. 1669); to the Committee on Commerce.

9054. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report on the "Status of the State Small Business Stationary Source Technical

and Environmental Compliance Programs (SBTCP) for the Reporting Period, January—December 1996"; to the Committee on Commerce.

9055. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Standards for Business Practices of Interstate Natural Gas Pipelines [Docket No. RM96-1-007, Order No. 587-G] received May 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9056. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims (16 CFR Part 260) received April 23, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9057. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's report entitled "Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences, Fiscal Year 1997," for events at nuclear facilities, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5848; to the Committee on Commerce.

9058. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a report on the nondisclosure of safeguards information for the quarter ending March 31, 1998, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2167(e); to the Committee on Commerce.

9059. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification that effective April 12, 1998, the danger pay allowance for Liberia has been eliminated, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5928; to the Committee on International Relations.

9060. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Documentation of Nonimmigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended—Fees for Application and Issuance of Nonimmigrant Visas [22 CFR Part 41] received April 27, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

9061. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on the activities of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) and certain financial information concerning U.S. Government participation in that organization for the period from January 16, 1996 to January 15, 1998, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3425; to the Committee on International Relations.

9062. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting draft legislative initiatives to amend or create expanded authorities under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended and the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on International Relations.

9063. A letter from the Interim District of Columbia Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a report entitled "Audit of the People's Counsel Agency Fund for Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

9064. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee for Purchase from People Who are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Additions to and Deletions from the Procurement List—received May 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

9065. A letter from the Manager, Benefits Communications, Farm Credit Bank of Wichita, transmitting the annual report for the

Ninth Farm Credit District Pension Plan for the plan year ending December 31, 1996, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

9066. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the 1995-1996 report to Congress on programs for the utilization and donation of Federal personal property, pursuant to Public Law 100-612, section 5 (102 Stat. 3181); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

9067. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Royalties on Gas, Gas Analysis Reports, Oil and Gas Production Measurement, Surface Commingling, and Security (RIN: 1010-AC23) received April 24, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9068. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Oregon [OR 66-7281a; FRL-6006-8] received May 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9069. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Shallow-water Species Fishery by Vessels using Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 971208297-8054-02; I.D. 050198A] received May 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9070. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, transmitting the Office's final rule—Louisiana Regulatory Program [SPATS No. LA-017-FOR] received May 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9071. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to compensate certain Indian Tribes for known errors in their Tribal trust fund accounts, to establish a process for settling other disputes regarding Tribal trust fund accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

9072. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting amendments to the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure that have been adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2072; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9073. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Department of Justice, transmitting claims for damages caused by the FBI, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3724(b); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9074. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the annual listing of all grants awarded pursuant to the DNA Identification Act of 1994, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3796kk-5; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9075. A letter from the Chairman, United States Sentencing Commission, transmitting the Commission's amendments to the sentencing guidelines, policy statements, and commentary, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994(p); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9076. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary (Civil Works), Department of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legis-

lation to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9077. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to direct the Secretary of Transportation to provide grants for planning and project implementation to improve transportation at international border crossings and along major trade corridors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9078. A letter from the Associate Deputy Administrator for Government Contracting and Minority Enterprise Development, Small Business Administration, transmitting a report on Minority Small Business and Capital Ownership Development for fiscal year 1997, pursuant to Public Law 100-656, section 408 (102 Stat. 3877); to the Committee on Small Business.

9079. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the quarterly report on the expenditure and need for worker adjustment assistance training funds under the Trade Act of 1974, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2296(a)(2); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9080. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Administrative Protective Order Procedures; Procedures for Imposing Sanctions for Violation of a Protective Order [Docket No. 960123011-8040-02] (RIN: 0625-AA43) received May 4, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9081. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the initial estimate of the applicable percentage increase in inpatient hospital payment rates for fiscal year (FY) 1999, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 4002(g)(1)(B) (104 Stat. 1388-36); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9082. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the annual report on trade readjustment allowances (TRA), pursuant to section 231(c)(3) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9083. A letter from the Under Secretary for Acquisition and Technology, Department of Defense, transmitting notification of a delay in submitting the Annual Counterproliferation Review Committee Report to Congress; jointly to the Committees on National Security and International Relations.

9084. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting four items of proposed legislation that address several concerns of the Department of Defense; jointly to the Committees on National Security and Transportation and Infrastructure.

9085. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting several drafts of proposed legislation that address several management concerns of the Department of Defense; jointly to the Committees on National Security and International Relations.

9086. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the 1997 annual report on the activities of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation relating to the supervision of banks or departments of banks that are operating as municipal securities brokers or dealers, pur-

suant to 15 U.S.C. 78w(b); jointly to the Committees on Banking and Financial Services and Commerce.

9087. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Medicare Program; Scope of Medicare Benefits and Application of the Outpatient Mental Health Treatment Limitations to Clinical Psychologists and Clinical Social Worker Services [HCFA-3706-F] (RIN: 0938-AE99) received April 27, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Commerce and Ways and Means.

9088. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program for Fiscal Year 1997, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3905(d)(2); jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Government Reform and Oversight.

9089. A letter from the Director, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended, to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Office of Government Ethics through fiscal year 2007, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Government Reform and Oversight.

9090. A letter from the Director, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's Fifth Biennial Report to the Congress, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 408 (102 Stat. 3032); jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Government Reform and Oversight.

9091. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the crude oil tanker ballast facility study, pursuant to Public Law 104-332, section 2(b)(2) (110 Stat. 4081); jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Resources.

9092. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to reform and improve the administration of certain programs of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on Agriculture, Ways and Means, and Commerce.

9093. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting proposals of legislation that address several management concerns of the Department of Defense; jointly to the Committees on National Security, Government Reform and Oversight, and the Judiciary.

9094. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting drafts of 2 proposals of legislation, to establish a more effective organization and financing structure for air traffic services and investments within the Federal Aviation Administration and to authorize appropriations for the Federal Aviation Administration for fiscal years 1999-2002, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Ways and Means, the Budget, and Rules.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Submitted May 8, 1998]

Mr. ARCHER: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 2431. A bill to establish an Office of Religious Persecution Monitoring, to provide for the imposition of sanctions against

countries engaged in a pattern of religious persecution, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 105-480, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HYDE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2431. A bill to establish an Office of Religious Persecution Monitoring, to provide for the imposition of sanctions against countries engaged in a pattern of religious persecution, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 105-480, Pt. 3). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

[Submitted May 11, 1998]

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2556. A bill to reauthorize the North American Wetlands Conservation Act and the Partnerships for Wildlife Act; with an amendment (Rept. 105-522). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. COOK):

H.R. 3824. A bill amending the Fastener Quality Act to exempt from its coverage certain fasteners approved by the Federal Aviation Administration for use in aircraft; to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 3825. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to ensure that the National Labor Relations Board does not decline to assert jurisdiction over the horse-racing and dog-racing industries; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 3826. A bill to amend the Davis-Bacon Act to provide that a contractor under that Act who has repeated violations of the Act shall have its contract with the United States canceled; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 3827. A bill to require the disclosure under freedom of information provisions of Federal law of certain payroll information under contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.J. Res. 118. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to authorize the line item veto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

307. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 141 memorializing the United States Congress to restore food stamp benefits to legal, noncitizen immigrants who have been denied participation in the federal Food Stamp Pro-

gram due to Public Law 104-193; to the Committee on Agriculture.

308. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Georgia, relative to Senate Resolution 492 memorializing the Congress of the United States to take immediate and appropriate action to have the State of Georgia declared an agricultural disaster area and provide needed assistance to Georgia's farm families; to the Committee on Agriculture.

309. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to Resolutions memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to shift funds from the military to the states; to the Committee on National Security.

310. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of California, relative to Assembly Joint Resolution No. 52 memorializing the Congress and the President of the United States to act to vindicate the sailors unjustly blamed for, and the sailors convicted of mutiny following, the Port Chicago disaster, and to rectify any mistreatment by the military of those sailors; to the Committee on National Security.

311. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Vermont, relative to House Resolution 39 memorializing the United States Congress to support legislation that will curtail this economic warfare; to the Committee on Commerce.

312. Also, a memorial of the Assembly of the State of California, relative to Assembly Joint Resolution No. 47 memorializing the 50th anniversary of independence for the State of Israel and looking forward to the celebration of the centurion in the Jewish calendar year 5808; to the Committee on International Relations.

313. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Georgia, relative to Senate Resolution 662 memorializing Congress to oppose any effort to lift or weaken sanctions against Cuba and not to take any other action to support Fidel Castro's communist Cuba; and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

314. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, relative to House Joint Resolution 261 memorializing the Congress of the United States to prepare and submit to the several states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to add a new article; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

315. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, relative to House Joint Resolution 98-1018, memorializing that the Colorado General Assembly does not support at this time any Congressional action that would establish a national policy expanding taxation of the Internet and other interactive computer services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

316. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, relative to House Joint Resolution 98-1017 memorializing the United States Congress to enact legislation reauthorizing the federal highway program by May 1, 1998; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

317. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Resolution No. 76 memorializing the United States Congress to enact legislation reauthorizing the federal highway program by May 1, 1998; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

318. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Kentucky, relative to Senate Resolution No. 195 memorializing the United States Congress to provide funding without

mandates to the Transportation Cabinet; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

319. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Georgia, relative to Senate Resolution 591 memorializing Congress to reduce or eliminate the motor fuel tax on low sulphur fuels as a means of encouraging their use and achieving cleaner air; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

320. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, relative to House Joint Resolution 227 memorializing Congress to enact legislation to increase the volume limits for the issuance of private activity tax-exempt bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

321. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Resolution No. 89 memorializing that the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations is requested to develop a workable definition of the term "Hawaii resident"; jointly to the Committees on National Security and Education and the Workforce.

322. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 202 memorializing the United States to allocate funds for road expansion in Texas along the designated route for transporting hazardous waste to the WIPP project; jointly to the Committees on Commerce and National Security.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 230: Mr. MCINTYRE.
H.R. 965: Mr. BARR of Georgia.
H.R. 1126: Mr. LAFALCE, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 1401: Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky.
H.R. 1404: Mrs. CAPPAS.
H.R. 1524: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 1595: Mr. KINGSTON.
H.R. 1636: Ms. CARSON.
H.R. 2077: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 2094: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H.R. 2229: Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 2409: Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma.
H.R. 2639: Ms. STABENOW.
H.R. 2678: Mrs. MORELLA.
H.R. 2829: Ms. DUNN of Washington.
H.R. 2869: Mr. PETRI.
H.R. 2948: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SNOWBARGER, Mr. CLYBURN, and Mrs. MORELLA.
H.R. 3229: Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. GUTKNECHT.
H.R. 3230: Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, and Mr. PITTS.
H.R. 3304: Mr. SHAW and Mr. FOLEY.
H.R. 3494: Mr. MCINNIS.
H.R. 3614: Mr. HOYER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HILLIARD, and Mr. BATEMAN.
H.R. 3674: Mr. OBEY.
H.R. 3749: Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania and Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.
H.R. 3794: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. STARK, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. TORRES, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. DIXON, Mr. FAZIO of California, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mrs. CAPPAS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H. Con. Res. 52: Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. JENKINS.
H. Con. Res. 271: Mr. BLILEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MANTON, and Mr. MCNULTY.

H. Res. 399: Mr. UNDERWOOD.
H. Res. 423: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. PEASE, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. MORAN of Kansas.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

62. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Yuba, CA, relative to Resolution No. 1996-36 petitioning the President and the Vice President of the United States to endorse and support the 940th ARW as the next KC-135 unit to convert to R-model aircraft; to the Committee on National Security.

63. Also, a petition of the Legislature of Rockland County, New York, relative to resolution No. 103 petitioning the United States

Congress to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women; to the Committee on International Relations.

64. Also, a petition of the City Council of Maple Heights, OH, relative to Resolution No. 1998-32 petitioning their opposition to the coverage of all state and local employees by Social Security; to the Committee on Ways and Means.